BOMBAY GAZETTE

VOLUME XXV.] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1814. [NUMBER 1262.

Boyce, Kempt and Co.

WILL THIS DAY SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

At their Rooms.

SIX neat London made Hunting Saddles.

Six Sets of Europe Harness complete.

A strong serviceable second hand Europe Curricle.

A Calcutta made Phaeton.

And various other Articles.

Bombay, 10th August 1814.

NEW CHARTER

FOR SALE,

AT THE

GAZETTE OFFICE,

A few remaining Copies

OF THE

Company's New Charter.

PRICE; 7 RUPEES EACH.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, August 10, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right H'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 30th JULY 1814.

Bombay Castle, 31st July 1804.

Lieutenant Robert Robertson, is appointed an Aid de-Camp to the Right Hon'ble the Governor vice Pottinger, from the 1st of the ensuing Month of August.

Bombay Castle 3d August 1814.

Lieutenant C. Bunyan, of the 2d Battalion 6th Regiment N. I. is appointed Adjutant to that Corps vice Meal resigned,—Date of Appointment 1st of August 1814.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH, Sec. to Govt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE,

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

SAILED.—August 3d Ship Hannah, Captain A. M. Quaker, to England.

Ditto Ship Wellington, Captain G. Mackintosh to ditto.

August 4th Ship Cornwallis, Captain J. Webster to Madras.

☞ We thank a *Jolly Sub* for his letter, and shall be the more pleased the more he writes us.

The Gazette.

BOMBAY, AUGUST 10, 1814.

THE anxious hopes, we entertained, of communicating, in our paper of to day, the interesting details of the late occurrencies in Europe, have been, we lament to say, disappointed, no further accounts having been afforded us from Madras, nor any vessel having arrived from the Gulph. It is true we have heard two reports; the one that previous to Buonaparté having made the offer of abdicating the Throne of France, his cause had been forsaken, and his person secured by the army under him; the other that Lord Wellington had been wounded in the late glorious battle with Soult, but whether either be true or not we are unable to say.

Mr. Keane the new actor of celebrity, and with regard to whose performances we gave, in our last, some critiques, is, as we are led to understand, Nephew of the late Moses Kean, the mimic. His father, one of three brothers, was an Architect, and his mother was a daughter of the facetious and eccentric George Savile Carey. The young man was himself educated at Eton and went from thence into our provincial Theatres, where, like others, he performed every thing; Tragedy, Comedy, Dance, and Pantomime.

The extracts with respect to him which we published last week were taken from the *Chronicle*; the one we have selected to day was copied from the *Times*; it is less glowing and minute than the others, but nevertheless is corroborative of the assertion that Mr. Kean is a performer of greater promise than has, for years, appeared upon the London stage.

Mr. Wellesley Long Pole is fitting up Wanstead House in a style of magnificence exceeding even Carlton House. The whole of the interior will present one uniform blaze of burnished gold. This alteration is preparatory to the baptism of his infant son, and also in expectation of the return of his uncle, Lord Wellington, in the spring, in the event of a general peace, when an entertainment will be given at Wanstead House, of which the private hospitalities of England, however celebrated, furnish no precedent, in expense, variety, and extent, since the days of Cardinal Wolsey.

"It is no small proof of the revival of trade, that during the last week there have been shipped upwards of 150,000 yards of cloth at Perth. The shipments during the corresponding week of last year did not exceed 25,000 yards."—*(Greenock paper).*

The following is an extract from a will in the possession of a gentlemen near Newry:—

"And if the said H—G—my late wife, shall marry, die or any other way *misconduct* herself, she shall forfeit the said legacy."

The infant son of the Hon'ble and Rev. E. KNOX died lately at Dungarvon-park, the seat of his grandfater, Viscount NORTHLAND, in consequence of swallowing vitriol, which had been carelessly left on a table by a female domestic.

At an annual dinner and ball given by Sir John Williams, Bart. of Bodlewyddan, near St. Asaph, in honour of his son, Mr. William's birth-day, that most loyal and hospitable Baronet give, as a toast after dinner, "*A Head to France, and Buonaparté without one.*"

Among the latest Pasquinades placarded at Paris, was the following:—

Vive notre Roi BONA PIBI, *non pas* BONA PARTE!"

General VANDAMME, it is said, lodges at the Kremlin, in Moscow, and has every day a view of the French prisoners at work, who are forced to build the houses burnt and destroyed during their invasion.

A new *farce* has been *privately performed* at Covent-garden Theatre, entitled *The Elopement*. The heroine is a person who, a few years ago, *acted the same part*, and in spite of general displeasure, was forced upon the public. It may now, however, be confidently hoped that she has made her *exit* from theatrical life, at least upon the London boards.

Mrs. CLARKE no sooner reached her new apartments in the King's Bench, than, with her usual pleasantry, she issued the following card to her *fashionable friends*: "Mrs. M. A. CLARKE. At HOME *every evening till further notice.*"

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

We will now pursue the subject alluded to in your last paper and in furtherance of the design, I have subjoined a few of the regulations upon which the Bengal Military fund is established & trust that those rules now selected are sufficiently explicit and that their introduction here may be conducive towards the early formation of a similar institution. At this Presidency we cannot boast of one benevolent or charitable Society; the assistance and aid that the distressed needy obtain is from the spontaneous benevolence of a few "that do good, by stealth, and blush to find it fame" but the repeated demands that are made, the inefficient result of these applications for pecuniary aid, and the necessitous situation of the persons soliciting, call imperiously for some regular and liberal establishment that at all times might be able to extend its help and protection to the destitute Widow with perhaps a family. To reflect but for a moment on a woman of family and education, at a distance from her native land and her relatives, reduced from a state of comparative affluence to extreme poverty, her family more deplorably situated than herself, having more wants, disregarded and now unknown by those who in her days of affluence were her warmest friends Now the scene changes, fallen fortunes, bereft of those comforts she once had the means of obtaining, *friends* drop off, and but a few even recollect her thus deprived of sociable intercourse, or access to the supercilious, from her poverty, and abject situation in life. This miserable existence is dragged on, subsisting on the precarious bounty of former friends or the accidental and haughty donations of a few would be christians. The wants of her rising family daily augmenting, no provision made; on the other hand some of her resources are exhausted. A subscription perhaps is thought of but how repugnant to any one of nice feelings to solicit benefactions of those who contemn her perhaps, or possess not one atom of charity in their whole composition. How humiliating! too frequently how true! To alleviate and entirely remove this scene of human woe an institution is only wanted, & those who have the humanity to assist in the work could leave their card at your office; which would soon lead to the adoption of effectual measures. The Poet says.

"When we pity woes which we have felt
'Tis but a partial virtue."

We will now leave the subject trusting sincerely that it may excite the serious attention of those that have it in their power to do good.

BENGAL MILITARY WIDOWS FUND.

ART. 1st.—All persons making donations shall be considered as Patrons and friends of the Institution.

ART. 2d.—Married and Unmarried Subscribers shall pay the following subscriptions commencing from.

	Members. Per Month	Unmarried Subscribers. Per Month
COLONEL.	80 Rupees	20
Lieut. Colonels.	40 ,,	12
Majors, Paymasters, Head Surgeons, Commissioners,	25	8
Capts. Chaplains, Brigade, Majors, Surgeons, Quarter Masters.	16	5
Subalterns, and Assistant Surgeons.	9	3

ART. 3d.—Officers of His Majesty's and the Honourable Company's Troops serving under this presidency are only admissible into this Society.

ART. 4th.—Officers who have not contributed to the fund by monthly subscriptions for two entire years prior to their admission as Members shall pay the following donations.

	Rupees.
COLONELS.	3000
Lieut. Col.	1800
Majors, Paymasters, Head Surgeons, Commissaries.	1200
Captains, Chaplains, Brigade Majors, Surgeons, Quarter Masters.	750
Subalterns, and Assistant Surgeons.	450

ART. 7th.—No married officer shall be admitted as a member whose wife is not actually in Bengal at the time he makes his application.

ART. 11th.—Two years continued subscription in any rank commencing on or after the — shall entitle an officer to admission as a member of that rank without paying any donation.

ART. 14th.—Members subscribing to a higher rank than their own shall in addition to the donation of their own rank pay the following sums.

Subalterns.	for Colonels Rank		850 Rs.
Ditto.	,, Lieut. Col.	Do.	450
Ditto.	,, Majors,	Do.	250
Ditto.	,, Captains,	Do.	100
Captains.	,, Colonels.	Do.	750
Ditto.	,, Lieut. Col.	Do.	350
Ditto.	,, Majors,	Do.	150
Majors.	,, Colonels.	Do.	600
Ditto.	,, Lieut. Col.	Do.	200
Lieut. Col.	,, Colonels.		400

ART. 15th.—Members who subscribe to their own rank shall when promoted to the next higher rank pay as under.

Subalterns,	100 Rs.
Captains,	150
Majors,	200
Lieut. Col.	400

ART. 18th.—The Permanent Members who have retired shall be required to make up the deficiency; failing the Widows will only be entitled to the following pensions.

Widows of Colonels,	200 £	Per Annum
Ditto of Lieut. Col.	110	
Majors,	80	
Captains,	60	
Subalterns,	40	

ART. 20.—If a Member becomes a Widower and continues to pay his Monthly Subscription of an unmarried Officer of the same rank & should he marry again his wife will be entitled to the pension allotted to the Widow of an Officer of that rank.

Art.—22d. The Widows of Members shall receive from the day of their Husbands decease and during their continuance in Widowhood the following pensions.

	In India per month.			In England per Annum.	
			Rs.		£.
Widows of Colonels,	200			300	
Ditto of Lieut. Col.	166	10	8	250	
Ditto of Majors,	133	5	4	200	
Ditto of Captains,	100			150	
Ditto of Subalterns,	66	10	8	100	

The above sums in addition to the pension granted by the Hon'ble Government would place a Widow in a comfortable situation, if not in affluence, far removed from penury or distress.

Your Obt. Servent.

5th August. J. B. S.

Bivouack on the E. Banks of the Runn,
July, 1814.

Mr. EDITOR,

I observe a great deal about the movements of field forces among our *Double full* Brethren, and I see no reason why the exertions of our little detachment commanded by Major Imlack, should not likewise be made known to our friends—you will therefore oblige me if you will insert this in your paper when you have no thing better to lay before your subscribers.

We are just able to discover thro' the closeness of Political Expediency, that we are here for the defence of the bank of the Runn; & I am sure we have done our duty, for we have scarcely ever been *out of Run* since we arrived. The Detachment has a permanent camp at the village of Dunalla, but we are kept much on the alert by the Wagurs who threaten the frontier of Iallar. They are numerous and enterprizing, and by their rapid and long marches, first to one pass, and then to another, oblige us to march and countermarch and bivouack at a Devil of a rate.

I assure you Mr. Editor that the far famed Pindaries are a Joke to the Wagurs. They appear to be a race of men who despise honest industry, and although they have some towns and forts in their own district, yet I am told, they care little about them, and give a decided preference to the precarious advantages and the haps and hazards of a life of plunder. The Wagurs are subjects to no regular Government as far as I can learn, and the society is composed of independent chieftains who are followed by their adherents, and who act in concert, or individually, as the whim of the moment may decide. They were formerly very bold and successfull in this district, but have been more cautious since our arrival, and although they have a second Blucher for a leader yet I hope soon to have the pleasure of telling you that we have out manœuvred them.

I must take this opportunity to correct a dreadful mistake made by your Brother Editor's Compositor, who in publishing a letter from me not long ago, represents me as holding forth in praise of "*Carnatic Lips.*" Now as silence on my part, would appear to countenance the expression, and should such an opinion get abroad, among our fair of the Kokun, I might be subjected to the charge of ingratitude, (remark Mr. Editor I use the word *ingratitude* in a general sense, and by no means with to insinuate that I have any favors to boast of, from the Lips of our Kokunee Lassies) and might have my brightest prospects of happiness utterly blasted, and be involved in inconsolable grief, I therefore trust that you will rescue me from any dangerous situation, by publishing that whatever may be Mr. Compositors opinion, mine is decidedly in favor of *Kokunee Lips* which to me are as superior to those of the *Carnatic*, as as the Wagurs are to the *Pindaries*—an exemplification not over elegant, I allow, but much to the point, and sufficiently delicate for the bank of the Runn.

A. JOLLY SUB.

Ps. You will in common with other Ducks rejoice to learn that we have abundance of Rain, and prospects of an admirable season.

MADRAS COURIER JULY 26TH.

Extract of a Letter from Penang, dated the 29th Ultimo.

The Owen Glendower, captured on the 12th Instant, the American Privateer HYDER ALLY, having on the preceding evening escaped from the Saisette, after a chase of 56 hours. This is the vessel that plundered our Chêne Prows, and had previously taken the Betsey, Mary and Favorite, on the W. Coast of Sumatra, all of which she had despatched for America.—She is a very fine new Ship of 367 tons, and is sold here for 55,000 Rupees—I am sorry to have to confirm the Capture of the Adele, by another Privateer, named Jacob Jones, who took out the Cargo, principally Opium, and returned the Block to Capt. Smith.

The American ship Hunter, is arrived here, prize to the Doris—her Cargo is valued at 110,000 Dollars.

Prince of Wales's Island Gazette Extraordinary.
JUNE 19, 1814.

This day, His Majesty's ship Owen Glendower, B. Hodgson, Esq. Captain, arrived in the harbour, with the American Privateer ship *Hyder Ally*, which she took after a long chase, near the Nicobars.

It is highly creditable to Captain Robarts, that he did not attempt to take any private property belonging to the Commander, Officers, or Passengers, in the Adele,—nor were any private letters opened.—Such only were examined, and retained, as were marked on the envelope "*service.*"

Captain Robarts informed Captain Smith, that it was the orders of his Owners, not to burn, sink, or destroy, any vessels he might capture; but to take out of them such stores as would be useful, and otherwise so to dismantle the Prizes, as would prevent them from giving early information respecting the Privateer, at the ports frequented by English men of war.

With respect to the Hyder Ally, American privater, captured by H. M. Ship Owen Glendower—we have to state, that she left Portland, (America) January 27th and had captured the Favorite, Betsey, and Mary, during her cruize: she appears to be a very fine vessel, well equipped and new off the stocks,—measuring about 110 feet over all, 30 feet beam and 368 tons; had when captured 10 guns 12 pounders mounted,—though pierced for 24.—her complement of men fifty, several of whom were sent away in the different prizes.

This vessel, beside the ships noticed above plundered two large prows or juncks, and then allowed them to proceed on their destined voyage.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE JULY 16TH

Yesterday afternoon accounts of the arrival in the river of the Mangles, Captain Graham, from England, and the Cape of Good Hope, the 19th of May, were received at the Bankshall. She is coming up to town, off which she will probably anchor next tide. The following is a list of her passengers;

Mrs. Court,
Mrs. Campbell,
Miss Catharine Barton,
Miss Beswick,
Miss Thornton,
Lieutenant Campbell, His Majesty's 56th foot.
Mr. John Innes, late chief Officer of the Honorable Company's ship Stuart Castle,
Mr. Elliot ditto ditto of the Warren Hastings,
Mr. Thomas Milner,
Mr. Corbyn, Assistant Surgeon,
Mr. J. Taafe,

We are concerned to learn that Captain Court, Commander of the Mangles, who had been long ill, died three days after leaving the Cape.

"*London, February 7.*

"I now inform you of the arrival of the Countess of London, Swallow and Harcourt. Peace with Denmark, all the continental ports open to us, except Hamburgh and those of France. The President of America's warlike speech on opening Congress had the effect of advancing Cottons considerably. Bengal changed hands at 19d. to 20d. Surat, 20d. to 24d. —Bourbons, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. Intelligence of an embargo for twelve months, having been laid on, was received, and which would have caused a further advance, but that it was accompanied by intelligence of the President's consent to enter into a negociation for Peace, which caused a depreciation in prices; and they may now be quoted at about 2d. per lb below those abovementioned.

Bengal cotton not expected to fall below 15h. per lb. The prices will be considerably advanced by the continuation of the American war. Sugar, coffee, paper, drugs, in general continue high.—Indigo sale declared for 18th April,—438 chests cleared out last month,—24,160 chests sold, and unsold remaining in the Ware-houses, on the 1st instant. 19,119 chests cleared in the year just expired, of which 12,000 were exported hence."

"*February 15.*

All the old stock of goods which had lain so long in the Ware-houses, has been entirely swept away. The present price of all colonial produce is unprecedentedly high. Nor do I apprehend any great depreciation in any thing, unless peace with America should again inundate us with their cottons.

"We are to have our spring sale in April this season, when I judge it will prove fully as high, probably still higher than any we have ever witnessed. I have seen 15sh. given for fine blue already, and Bengal cotton may be quoted at 18d. notwithstanding that America has consented to open negotiations for the re-establishment of peace.

The unpleasing accounts of the capture of the Woodbridge, off the western Islands, by two American frigates, had been made publick at the Cape. She sailed from this port in Decr. last.

We are very happy to announce the safe arrival at the Cape, of the homeward bound fleet, which sailed from Point-de-Galle on the 2d of March, under convoy of His Majesty's ship Clorinde. They were on the 1st of April, in about 20 degrees South Latitude, joined by the Tottenham and Northumberland. The whole fleet, with the exception of the Moffat, safely anchored in Table Bay on the 24th of April. On the morning of the 25th a heavy fog arising, the Moffat got on shore on the right hand side going in. She remained on ground in a dangerous situation during the whole of that day. Boats were however sent to her assistance from every ship in the fleet, and she luckily got off without sustaining any damage on the 26th; all her guns, and 60 ton of cargo having been thrown overboard to lighten her. The fleet remained in Table Bay until the evening of the 1st, or the morning of the 2d May, when we believe, it proceeded on its voyage homeward. All the passengers went on board on the 1st. The strength of the convoy was increased by the Stag and Semiramis frigates, both of which sailed with the Clorinde. On board of one of those ships, the late Governor Sir J. Craddock proceeded to England. Two transports, with His Majesty's 93d Regiment, likewise went home under protection of the convoy.

BENGAL HURKARU.—JULY 16, 1814.

Late last night the packets from the *Mangles* were landed at the Bankshall.

The *Mangles*, Captain Graham, left the Cape on the 19th May.

The homewand-bound fleet under the convoy of the *Clorinde* frigate, which left Point de Galle on the 2d of March, had safely arrived at the Cape, and sailed thence on the 1st of May. They consisted of the *Lord Melville, Hugh Inglis, Carnatic, Moffatt, Minerva, William Pitt, Vansittart* and *General Kyd*.

The *Jane* belonging to this port, was to sail from the Cape destined to Java.

Extract of a Letter from the Ship Vansittart, dated Cape of Good Hope, 28th April, 1814.

"I am happy to inform you that we arrived here all well with the fleet, after a pleasant passage of fifty-three days from Ceylon, and are to sail again the 1st of May, with the addition of the *Stag* and *Semiramis* frigate, as convoy. Sir John and Lady Craddock go in the latter ship, having been relieved by Lord Charles Somerset.

"The good ship performs well in all weathers—we might have had our royals and steering sails stowed in the sail-room the whole passage—the ship sails so well.

"The whole of the passengers are in very good health, and only one casualty has happened. Master Robert Chisholm having died of an intermittent fever after thirteen days illness.

"Poor Butler in the *William Pitt*, I am sorry to say is lost—his own papers and letters having been picked up amongst pieces of the wreck."

English Extracts.

A young lady, whose name we understood to be Williams, of a most interesting appearance, attended by a male friend, had, during the afternoon, distinguished herself by the courage and perseverance with which she endeavoured to attain a practical knowledge of the art which was exercised with so much skill by those around her. She was provided with a light pair of skates, and her first essay was made with the assistance of a chair. She subsequently assumed more confidence, and ventured to launch forward on the *glassy* plains with the aid of her friend's arm. In this attempt she was extremely successful, and at length becoming bolder, she resolved to go alone, and started forward with great agility—unhappily, however, before she had proceeded many perches, a clumsy fellow, either from accident or culpable inattention, crossed her path and threw her, with great force, on her face. An universal shout of indignation instantly burst from every lip, and several ran to assist the fair cause of alarm, who was taken up in a state of insensibility. Her friend, on witnessing the blood which gushed from her mouth, seemed almost in a state of distraction, and could scarcely be prevented from sacrificing to his rage the cause of his uneasiness, who was soon pointed out among the throng.

A medical gentlemam, being among the skaters, soon arrived on the spot, and the young lady, having been conveyed to a temporary booth, on the banks of the river, he took from her arm some ounces of blood. This had the effect of restoring her to a sense of her situation, when she complained of a violent pain in her knee. Being surrounded by her own sex, she expressed her fears that her leg was broken. The medical gentleman, on hearing this, desired the lady might be left alone. His desire having been in some sense complied with, with the assistance of some ladies who remained, he proceeded to examine the part complained of, and discovered that the *rotula*, or cap of the left knee, had been completely split. He immediately advised that his fair patient should be conveyed home with all possible dispatch. A lady present having kindly tnedered her carriage for this purpose, the young lady, amidst the strongest expression of regret, was conveyed to the house of her friends, accompanied by the medical gentleman alluded to, and the young man under whose persuasion she had been induced to brave the dangers of the ice.

A *pig* was on Thursday seen sailing down the river Thames, between Westminister and Blackfriars bridge, on a large fragment of ice, with great gravity. He occasionally squeaked with peculiar shrillness, which a waterman construing into a *hail* for a *pilot*, he put off, and after a long contest with the floating masses of snow, succeeded in delivering the swinish *navigator* from his perilous situation. *Morn. Chron. Jan.* 15.

POST-OFFICE.—An account of the Net Revenue of the Post-office, from the 5th of April 1793, to the 5th of January 1813.

Years.	£.	s.	d.	*Years*	£.	s.	d.
1794. . .	445,622	7	8	1804. . .	949,898	17	6
1795. . .	449,978	2	10	1805. . .	972,811	4	5
1796. . .	513,147	5	2	1806. . .	1,108,840	18	1
1797. . .	557,732	2	0	1807. . .	1,101,848	8	4
1798. . .	636,956	1	8	1808. . .	1,147,375	13	11
1799. . .	689,620	9	8	1809. . .	1,132,209	5	0
1800. . .	745,313	3	6	1810. . .	1,251,371	7	7
1801. . .	800,361	9	8	1811. . .	1,341,112	16	0
1802. . .	916,276	1	4	1812. . .	1,328,268	3	4
1803. . .	728,871	3	4	1813. . .	1,414,224	0	7
				Total. . . .	28,191,847	1	7

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Mr. KEAN, who has gained so much credit by his recent performances of *Shylock*, appeared at this Theatre on Saturday night, in the more arduous character of *Richard the Third*. We are happy to say, that he disappointed no reasonable expectation. Many disadvantages unquestionably attended such an effort, by so young an actor, from the repeated failures of experienced players for two or three years past, and from the representation of it only the week before by our first tragedian: but the greatest of all was the severe cold which rendered him frequently quite hoarse, and for which an apology was previously offered by WROUGHTON. This evidently indisposition would have been a good reason for postponing his performance. It prevented one from knowing the powers of his voice, the exertion of which in *Shylock* are much inferior to what is required in the crook-backed Plantagenet. Mr. KEAN is a very young man; and considering that he has not had a very great experience of the stage, we cannot too much commend the ease and self possession with which he deports himself. He is evidently a player of no ordinary cast, and as from his youth he will not want time for improvement, he, is in all probability, destined to shine in his profession. That he possesses considerable powers of mind, was obvious in the judgement with which he marked and discriminated many difficult passages. He gave several of the strongest points with peculiar propriety. He excelled in the cutting and sarcastic; but he was not equally fortunate in the loftier, darings of the heroic. Most of his blemishes, however, were such as require only his own assiduity to remove. His figure is rather wanting in dignity: the same may be said of his physiognomy, which, in other respects, is sufficiently interesting and intellectual. It is much to his praise that he does not, like the herd of inferior actors, attempt the servile imitation of any established performer, but conceives and acts for himself; and we hope that the result will justify his confidence. Greater applause we scarcely ever heard than this young man received during the play, and especially on the conclusion of it.

MURDER OF A BRITISH OFFICER IN SPAIN.

The following Letter has been forwarded by a Gentleman in the Peninsula:—

"Vittoria: Jan. 9, 1814.

"SIR—An event has lately occurred at Vittoria, likely to excite the most painful sensations at home, and which will place the character of our Spanish Allies in a very unfavourable point of view.

"The Hon. Captain S. Gore, 94th Regiment, an Officer of the most amiable and engaging manners, of a disposition the most conciliating, and connected to some of the most distinguished noble families in Great Britain, has been inhumanly murdered in his own quarters, by a party of armed men, acting under the authority of the Magistracy. Between the hours of eleven and twelve at night, having proceeded to his house, and, it is said, refusing to shew any authority, they had recourse to extreme acts of violence, seizing him by the collar, and stabbing him in many places with bayonets.

"Having been rescued from the ruffians by his servant, although his sword was broken, and his pistol missed fire, yet he succeeded in driving them down stairs, and out of the house; but as he was endeavouring to close the street door, a volley was fired, which wounded him mortally in two places.

"If any thing is wanting to give a more horrible feature to this foul transaction, it will be found in the infamous and unfeeling effrontery of the Civil Magistrates who have written to the British Commandant, expressing their hope that the fate of this Officer may be a warning to others, and endeavouring to justify this inhuman murder.

"As it is provided by the new Constitution of Spain that a man's house is his castle, which no one is at liberty to enter without his permission, except in two cases, (on conviction of murder or treason) of neither of which was this Officer guilty, and as assassinations and other acts of violence, under cover of legal authority, are becoming very frequent, it becomes essentially necessary, to prevent further mischief, to bring the instigators and perpetrators of this barbarous massacre to condign punishment.—It is but justice to the Spanish Military Officers, and indeed to almost all the respectable inhabitants of Vittoria, to state, that they seem to regard this unjustifiable outrage with the deepest concern and regret."

The Spanish account of the story is very different; they say that Captain Gore had engaged the affections of a young lady of family, who eloped to him: he refused to give her up. Her friends applied to the Commanding Officer to interpose his authority to restore the Lady to her relations; he refused to interfere; they then applied to the Magistrates, who sent the Civil Officers to demand the deluded female. Captain Gore refused to deliver her up and resisted the Officers. In the scuffle he was unfortunately killed. We believe that our Government, however they may deplore the event, think it is a case of which they cannot take cognizance.

JUNIUS.—The seekers after Junius have started another scent; and are looking for *facsimiles* of Mr. W. Greatrakes, who was born in the barony of Imokilly, near Cork, about the year 1725, was bred to the law, and called to the Irish bar. After practising a few years, he changed his profession for that of arms, and after becoming an officer signalised himself as a barrister, by undertaking the defence of a friendless soldier upon trial for a capital offence. This led him to an acquaintance with the Judge; that to an introduction to the Lord Lieutenant; and so, finally, to Lord Shelburne, in whose house he was an inmate during the publication of these Letters. He became a half-pay officer, and about 1779, retired to a small property of his own in the neighbourhood of Youghall. Here he was engaged in continual writing and much correspondence with Lord Shelburne. He died suddenly at the Bear Inn, at Hungerford, and was buried in that church yard in August, 1781, and the inscription upon his grave stone states

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his age to be 52. and closes with the same motto which was adopted in the title-page of all the editions of Junius's Letters—" *Stat Nominis Umbra.*" *(Morn. Chron.)*

Mr. A Tucker, of Ashburton, on the subject of the author of Junius has published the following declaration of a Gentleman, whose name he does not consider himself at liberty, at present, to make public:—" I solemnly declare," says this unknown Gentleman, " that I have heard the late Dowager Lady Ashburton say, that she was certain, from a combination of occurrences, that her late husband was the author of the letters of Junius; and that she thought that he received assistance from other persons; and, in confirmation of her assertion, she produced to me several pages of proof sheets of some of the letters of Junius, corrected in the hand-writing of the late Lord Ashburton, with a few alterations made by some other person, the character of whose writing I could not recognize." Perhaps Lord A. might revise some of the proof sheets; that he was not the author, we have the positive testimony of the late Marquis of Landsdowne.—*(Monthly Mag.—Sept. 1814.)*.

Louis XVIII.—Of this Monarch a trait is related, which has so great a resemblance to one of George III. when shot at in the Theatre, that it will doubly interest all English readers. At Dillingen, a village of Germany, his Majesty being at a window with the Duke De Grammont, his Captain of the guards, an assassin fired a musket at him from the street, one ball of which struck the King's hat, and slightly grazed his forehead; two others pierced the hat of the Duke De Grammont, who immediately started up. The King, without any emotion, or stirring from his place, said to the Duke, " Return to your place, Sir; they will suppose that we are afraid."

When the Duke of Malborough was at Berlin, Frederick I, King of Prussia, exhibited for the Duke a battle of wild beasts. A trooper's horse and bull were first turned out; and soon after were let loose a lion, a tiger, a bear, and a wolf, kept hungry for the purpose. The tiger crawled along upon the ground like a cat, and jumped upon the bull's back, which soon brought the bull down, and then the great scramble began, the beasts tearing the bull to pieces, and likewise one another. The wolf and the tiger were next dispatched. The lion and the bear had a long contest. The lion, with his teeth and with his claws, wounded the bear in several places, but could not penetrate much father than the skin. The bear somehow or other, took the lion at an advantage, got him within his grasp, & gave him such a squeeze as to squeeze the breath out of his body. The bear then furiously attacked the trooper's horse, who stood grazing all this while at a little distance, and not minding what had been done; but the horse with his hind leg gave the bear such a kick upon the ribs, as provoked him into tenfold fury. At the second attack, a second kick, which fell upon his head, broke both his jaws, and laid him dead upon the ground. So that, contrary to all expectation, the trooper's horse remained master of the field of battle.

NOTES UPON SOME OF THE COMMISSAIRES. EXTRAORDINAIRES SENT BY BUONAPARTE.

BERNONVILLE served at first common as a soldier in a regiment sent to the Indies: he became serjeant and then Major of the militia of the Isle de France; his conduct in this situation obliged the Governor of the Island to send him back to Europe, where he was successively employed by the different revolutionary factions as General d'Armée and as Minister of War.

CHASSEL. Previous to the revolution he was a lawyer at Villefranche, in the Beaujollois: when named deputy to the Etats Generaux, he made several reports against the clergy, and proposed taking their lands; when member of the convention, he voted for the temporary detention of LOUIS XVI.

COLCHERT, of Alsace; attached to the department of foreign affairs.

RODERER. counsellor at the Parliament of Metz before the revolution; when deputed to the Etats Generaux, he manifested the most revolutionary dispositions. At the epoch of the 10th of August, 1792, he was procureur Sindic; it was him who engaged LOUIS XVI, to go to the assembly of the legislative body, which was the cause of the loss of this Prince. RODERER was one of the most active agents of the revolution who placed BUONAPARTE at the head of the French Government; he was the author of the project of the legion d' honneur.

VALENCE is known by his correspondence with the Orlean party and General DUMOURIER.

GAUTH CAUMS. Before the Revolution he was an officer in the Mercantile Marine; it was him who conducted BUONAPARTE in Egypt, and who secured his return.

PELET. Deputy at the convention, he did not vote at the King's trial; he was absent at that time; and is at present charged with a portion of the general police of the kingdom of France.

GARNIER. He served during the revolution; he retired some time before the 18th Brumaire; he was at that time called to fulfil some legislative functions.

BOISST D'ANGLAS. After having manifested very revolutionary opinions at the time of the assembly of the Etats Generaux, he was member of the convention for the detention and deportation of LOUIS XVI.; he is very intimate with TALLEYRAND, whom he recalled to France.

CLAUCLAUX, Lieutenant-Colonel of Cavalry. This man, who had great correspondence with the constitutionnaires, is of a very weak capacity; after having been employed in the armies then at Naples, as Ambassador, he was recalled to the senate.

CHALONS-SUR-MARNE.

Chalons on the Marne, in Champagne, is thus designated to distinguish it from Chalons on the Saône, in Burgundy.

The town, containing about 15,000 souls, is not remarkable for the beauty of its public edifices or private structures; it has, however, an appearance of cleanliness and neatness, which indicates the easy circumstances of the bulk of its inhabitants: the only building worthy of notice, is a trumphal arch at the entrance of the town on the Nancy road, erected in honour of Napoleon, and commemorating his return from Austerlitz. Chalons is surrounded by a wall, without bastions, and a ditch; 'tis, consequently, not considered a fortress.

The circumjacent country is level and open, without a hedge or a tree, except a solitary range of hills, stretching their course from north to south, thinly decked with a few patches of wood. From the eastern base of this range, extend the immense plains, the Catalaunian fields, celebrated in the history of the Roman Empire. On these very plains has Europe been once saved from the desolating fury of the Hun, Attila.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, FEB. 16.

LAWRENCE V. PALMER.

This was an action brought to recover damages for the publication of the following libel published in the newspaper called the Cambridge Journal:—

" NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

" Whereas, I have lately heard that John Lawrence, my late assistant, has, since he has been out of my employ, demanded from and obtained of my clients, several sums of mony, whereby they have been defrauded; and as I further learn, that under false pretences he calls upon my clients, and take instructions from them for business, I therefore give this notice, that I have for twelve months last passed ceased to employ him; and I hereby give this further notice, that he has been twice a bankrupt, and is at this time uncertificated.

The defendant had put a justification on the record, in which he asserted that it was true that John Lawrence had demanded and received money from his clients whereby they were defrauded, and that it was also true that he had called upon the defendant's clients, and had taken instructions from them for business. There was no justification of the assertion that the plaintiff was an uncertificated bankrupt.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL opened the plaintiff's case. He stated that the parties were nearly related, having married two sisters; his client was formerly in business as a tanner, but proving unfortunate he went into his, the defendant's, office, an attorney at Upwell, near Wisbeach, where he remained for several years transacting the business of his brother-inlaw, and giving great satisfaction. During this period the plaintiff had qualified himself for a conveyancer, having entered himself at an Inn of Court, and observed the necessary regulations. A dispute unfortunately occutred in 1812. and the plaintiff left the office of the defendant, who, fearing rivalship in the profession from the qualifications of his relative, offered the plaintiff to relinquish a debt due to him if he would quit that part of the country. Mr. Lawrence, however, would nor consent to this proposal, and the defendant, his brother-inlaw, in consequence published against him the libel set out in the record, charging him with practices of the most dishonest and despicable kind, the effect of which must be if it were believed, or the plaintiff took no steps to vindicate himself, to hunt him from society. It was one of the misfortunes of the age in which we lived, that a malignant spirit was abroad, instigating men to calumniate and detract from the characters of others; there was no surer indication of a degraded mind than the attempt of an individual, instead of raising himself to the level of others, to degrade others to the low standard of his own depravity. Such had been the attempt here, made by one relation upon another, and a feature of not the greatest malignity was the defence intended to be set up, viz! that the assertions were all true, and that the plaintiff was in reality the base character he had been represented. The truth of these charges were, however, yet to be established, and if the defendant failed (of which the Atorney General had no doubt) the amount of damages the jury would feel themselves called upon to give, would be greatly augmented.

The witnesses were called and proved the statement of the Attorney General. The Plaintiff had a wife and seven children and had conducted himself with great propriety. The Defendant had never alleged any thing against Mr. Lawrence's honour at the time he was dismissed. On the day of the publication of the libel in the Cambridge Paper, the Defendant was in the market room of an inn at Upwell, and read the advertisement aloud, adding that it was every word of it true. The qualification and certificate of the Plaintiff as a conveyancer were also given in evidence.

Mr. PARK, on behalf of the Defendant, concurred fully in the reflections made by the Attorney-General upon the depraved character of the times in which we lived as far as respected the prevailing disposition to libel the characters of individuals, from the highest to the lowest members of society. To this case, however they could have no application, since the paintiff had nothing to complain of, having by his misconduct brought upon himself the libel in question, if so it might in this instance be called, where the truth of every single allegation could be proved, with the exception of the assertion that the Plaintiff was an uncertificated bankrupt, the fact being, that although the last commission against him in 1807, he had obtained his certificate, unknown to the Defendant, about a month before the publication complained of: before the Defendant took the Plaintiff out of charity into his office, he had been for some time a prisoner in the King's Bench. The Learned Counsel submitted, that although the assertion was untrue that the Plantiff was an uncertificated bankrupt, yet that the words were not actionable.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH said, that they were actionable inasmuch as they tended to diminish the confidence of the employers who might place money in his hands.

Mr. PARK admitted that the Jury must therefore find a verdict for the plaintiff; but he thought, in the result, the Jury would think nominal damages amply sufficient. He would call other witnesses to prove both the other charges in the libel, viz. that the plaintiff obtain money from the defendant's clients, by which they were defrauded; and that he did, under false pretences, call upon the defendant's clients to take instructions from them for business.

The evidence was then produced.—The first witness Thomas Kimmons, a shoe-maker, proved, that Mr. Lawrence, subsequent to his discharge by the plaintiff had made deductions of 13s. 4d. and 16s. 8d. from the witness's bill, for shoes; but on the production of the the bill, it was doubtful whether this transaction had not taken place in 1811, before the plaintiff left Mr. Palmer.

Two persons of the name of Wilkinson were likewise called to prove the payment of money to Mr. Lawrence, for an auction and for tythes; but on the production of the books intended to confirm this statement, it appeared that the Plaintiff was entitled to the first as a part of the emoluments of his place, he acting as an auctioneer for his brother-in-law; and with regard to the last it was left in doubt, whether he had not handed it over to his relation on the receipt. The second part of the justification was, that the Plaintiff had called upon the client of the Defendant soliciting business, but it turned out that the only employment he had asked was that of an auctioneer, in which character the Defendant had never acted. The principal circumstances against the plaintiff was, that he had called upon one person after he had left his brother, and had stated that he was recommended by him.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL replied at considerable length, and with much ability, and after a very patient charge from his Lordship, detailing the whole evidence the Jury retired, and on their return found a Verdict for the Plaintiff 300l.

The following case, at the last York assizes, of pertinacity in a juror, in favour of a conviction, has few examples. Jurors often suffer their hearts to overcome their heads, but an anxiety to *convict* is very unusual, because of so little consequence to the public. The jury had retired six hours, and at eight o'clock the sitting of the court was resumed, and the deliberating jury having returned to their box, they were asked if they agreed in their verdict, and having answered in the affirmative, the foreman pronounced the following verdict:—" *Guilty of uttering forged notes, but without any proof that he knew them to be forged.*" His lordship said, if this was their opinion, they ought to return a verdict of *Not Guilty*. One of the jurors, a Mr. Horner, said, " My Lord, I cannot consent to the verdict of Not Guilty." His lordship then explained to the jury, that knowledge of the note being forged, was the the essence of the crime, and without they were satisfied of this, they ought not to find the prisonez guilty.

Mr. Horner, the objecting juror, said, " My Lord, I am convinced that the prisoner did know that the notes were forged. It was not, in my opinion, possible that any man should have had eleven forged notes in his possession, within so short a period, without a knowledge of their being forged."

One of the other jurors, speaking in behalf of his fellow said it was their opinion, that there was no proof that the prisoner knew that the notes were forged, and that all of them, with the exception of the gentleman who had addressed his lordship, wished to return a verdict of Not Guilty; but that in order to satisfy his doubts, they had agreed to a verdict in the terms which their foreman had read to his lordship, and they wished the court would receive it in that form.

Baron Wood said he would receive it, but he should direct a verdict of Not Guilty to be recorded.

Mr. Horner said, " My Lord, I cannot agree to a verdict of Not Guilty."

Baron Wood.—" Do you agree to the verdict in the terms stated by your foreman?"

Mr. Horner.—" My Lord, I did agree to it, because I thought your lordship would not receive it as a verdict of Not Guilty, but would have been induced to make some observations, which would have removed the doubts of the jury."

Jury.—" My Lord, we have no doubts on the subject; we are of opinion, that the prisoner had no knowledge that the notes were forged; the verdict we have given in was distinctly read to the objecting juror, and he expressed his concurrence in it."

His Lordship again enquired of Mr. Horner, if he was willing to concur in the verdict stated by their foreman, and he replied in the negative. He said he was sorry to oppose the rest of his fellows, but he could not in conscience concur in it, because he believed the prisoner to be guilty.

Baron Wood.—" Gentlemen, you are not agreed in your verdict; you had botter retire again, and talk it over for a few minutes," and he intimated to the objecting juror, that he had better concur in the verdict which their foreman might deliver. The jury retired again for about a quarter of an hour, and on their return, pronounced the prisoner *Not Guilty*, which was recorded. *(Monthly magazine September 1814.)*

PROJECTED UNION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

SIR,

In these days of universal union, when all the jarring interests of the North have united for the common good—England with Ireland—Opposition with Ministers—Portland-place with Pall-mall—the two Grand Lodges of Freemasons, after separation for a century,—and Bell and Lancaster alone hold out, it is a matter of wonder that no union has yet taken place between the Society of *Schoolmasters* and the *Whip Club*.

Of this latter association I have the honour to be a member, and as our objects are perfectly identified with those of the Society of Schoolmasters, I must express my surprise that no overtures for a coalition of these fraternities were made by any of the Right Reverend and Reverend Divines lately assembled at the Crown and Anchor, and that within those walls which have echoed prosperity to the union of the Rose, the Thistle, and the Shamrock, no libation was consecrated to the everlasting union of the *Birch and the Holly*.

To those, if there be any, who do not instantly perceive the close connection and natural alliance of these two societies, I trust, with little effort, to demonstrate the parallel.

If to *bridle* the unruly, *curb* the headstrong, and *rein in* the vicious—if to prevent virtue from *tripping*, lest *tripping* she *tumble*, be the object of a schoolmaster, can it be denied that such are likewise the professed arts of the barouche-master? Whether bipeds or quadrupeds are to be trained and guided, they may equally be termed the pupils of their respective tutors; their patron is the same; each court Apollo in their daily *exercise*; the god of hexameters and pentameters notoriously drives four-in-hand every day, and to see horses badly put together is no less offensive to his deity, than to hear false quantities and false concords. No, Sir; the pupils of *our* seminaries shall yield neither to Westminster, Eton, or Winchester, in their attachment to the *Muse*.

Are Schoolmasters less choice than ourselves in the selection of pupils? Are they not equally aware with us that whether in the public or more sequestered roads, *advancement* depends much on *blood* and *condition*? It is true that there may be some little difference in our mode of managing such high-mettled tyros. *We* find that we make surer progress by placing *winkers* on the eyes of such youngsters. *There* have been schoolmasters who have got on better by putting *the winkers on their own eyes*; but this is a mere practical difference, and by no means interferes with the parallel, which, I trust, is sufficiently evident. That such was the opinion of Solomon is proved by the writings of that wise prince:—" A horse not broken becometh headstrong, and a child left to himself will be wilful."

The columns of your paper, Sir, convince me daily that its self-evidence has struck you, from the mode of classing your advertisements. Sales by Auction have a place allotted to them, distinct from other notices. The promiscuous insertion of such advertisements as the following cannot, therefore, be the effect of chance:—

" Wanted a pair of Cuticle Horses."—" A Gentleman having a limited number of Pupils has vacancies for two."—" A Beneficed Clergyman, accustomed to the education of Young Gentlemen, wishes to dedicate his whole time and attention exclusively to one."—This is followed by " To be sold, a Horse well calculated for a One-horse Chaise."

We are at present busily employed in compiling a Grammar for the instruction of our Novices. We have indeed not yet got further than our *accidents*. I give an extract from them, taken at random, and if our friends in the Church judge from the specimen that they can derive any useful hints from the perusal of the whole, they are welcome to a copy.

" A Gentleman of Oxford was intrusted with the management of an elegant and spirited young Filly, of the highest possible breed, and who promises hereafter to be an honour to her reins. Whether, as some have asserted, he had allowed her *rather too much will of her own*, or whether the accident was the effect of mere awkwardness, he was upset in endeavouring with overeagerness to effect a neat turning into the *Mitre*, and received a most severe contusion. It not being deemed advisable to carry him up stairs, he was placed in the first vacant *stall*. A Court of Inquiry was called for by the Club, when he was acquitted, it appearing from the evidence brought forward, that the *turning into the Mitre is most hazardous*, and that many a man has missed it by going on the *wrong side of the Post*."

I must now conclude: the Christmas vacation is over and the frost at last breaking up, and the two Societies must return to their respective occupations of *housing young masters, and mastering young horses*.

A MEMBER OF THE WHIP CLUB.

On the NON-RESIDENCE of the CLERGY, &c.

No. VI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

SIR,

I beg now to fulfil the promise I gave in my last, respecting licences for non-residence.

Formerly, and at no very distant period, as I find it in the hand-writing of the Bishop of a small diocese, in several instances he threatened deprivation, unless the incumbent returned to residence by a given time. *Then* the interest of Deans or other Dignitaries was necessary to obtain a licence for non-residence, even on the plea of ill health, and it was not granted until a resident and liceneed Curate was on the benefice. *Now*, ill health of the incumbent himself or his wife or daughter, is a common pretext when no other legal cause can be found of avoiding residence. *Of twenty-two* licences granted in one diocese for this reason, *three* only of the persons are in a state of health to warrant it, and the benefices from which they so absent themselves are very valuable. Whether the 19 whom I thus challenge as using false pretences deserve the imputation, will best appear by the mode of life they adopt. Some live in town during the winter, and although *night air* certainly cannot benefit a valetudinarian, they may be constantly seen at card parties, routs, or the theatre. In summer enjoying the amusements of fashionable watering-places, whilst too often

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their Curate, by the parsimonious stipend they afford him, is, with a numerous family, in a state of the greatest poverty. Others have beneficial schools in the neighbourhood of London. Others are continually to be met with near their residence, in more pleasant parts of the country, enjoying the sports of the field, or vigilantly endeavouring to detect some poor countryman who may have an unfortunate inclination to taste *game!* Others may be seen most days driving their own carriage! Some are in debt; and some are Curates near the *Fens!* and *all* to observers seem perfectly healthful; yet a certificate from a medical man is deposited with the Bishop that they are not so; probably it was six or eight years before when there might have existed a degree of temporary ill health; but after the cause ceases, the same plea is continued, and a licence once granted, is renewed as a matter of course.

In the same diocese 28 licences have been granted because "*the house is unfit;*" 18 of these benefices had formerly *fit houses;* and as the favourite motto of churchmen is *Nullum tempus occurrit Ecclesiæ*, they ought to be so now: and 7 are *unfit* because they are *let;* and it would be very unfit for the incumbent (in his own opinion) to live amongst his parishioners, from whom his income arises, when he can better afford to reside in the neighbourhood of a higher circle than those whose souls he has undertaken the cure of, by letting the parsonage house. Why does he undertake duties of this sacred nature, unless he means to perform them? In common matters of life it would not be thought honourable or honest!

There are also 18 licences because there is "*no parsonage-house;*" 12 of these benefices *had formerly parsonage-houses;* 2 of the 12 had (by being consolidated) two parsonage-houses each. One incumbent obtained a licence, by stating that he was Vicar of———, and that he had no parsonage-house on his said vicarage. He was *correct*, for he has none on his vicarage, but it is on the chapelry, which has been time immemorial annexed to it! He was instituted previous to the 43d of Geo. 3d. and took the oath to reside, and had no licence for non-residence till after that Act passed,

That I should be calumniated, prevented from receiving my just demands, and injured as much as possible by some of the Clergy, for stating these facts, does not surprize me; for I was informed by two or more Bishops, in the year 1810, that a plan was in contemplation to make a sinecure of the Rev. Dr. Clarke's place, as Receiver of Diocesan Returns (who had made abstracts of them as to residence, with too much truth to please), by causing the Secretaries of Bishops to prepare these abstracts, which it was hoped would lead to his dismissal. And shortly after, I had exultingly given to me, by one of those very Bishops, in confirmation of it, a private letter written by the Archbishop of Canterbury, dated from his own residence at Addington, and (I believe) sent to every Bishop, recommending the measure. This original letter I have lately found amongst my papers.

In my next I propose to offer some cosiderations on the powers vested in the Bishops, not only by the 17th and 21st of his present Majesty, but also by more ancient laws and constitutions to prevent or remove this evil, of unfit houses, or total want of them.

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,
W. WRIGHT.

FINE ARTS.

STATE OF PATRONAGE OF HISTORIC PAINTING.

PATRONAGE implies praise and profit, honorary as well as pecuniary reward. These are the main objects of every one's pursuit. It is a subject therefore of no small importance to the rising Artist, labouring, as he necessarily must, up the arduous ascent of professional knowledge, to ascertain, if possible, the degree of patronage he may reasonably expect; so that he may, on the one hand, be cheered by the prospect of patronage, if it turns out on investigation that it will eventually be his, or if he finds it likely he is not to be so fortunate, that he may not, on the other, suffer the bitterness of disappointed hope. This is my object in the following remarks on the fabricated Academical Speech in a recent *Morning Chronicle*, and on the Reply to it by *an Amateur*. The object of the former was to prove, that "the Government and people of England renounced Historical Painters; that Upholsterers became their too successful rivals; that the patronage of the British Institution was no more than the uncertain gleam of a December day; and that the Historical Student ought immediately to become a Portrait Painter, for to that he must sooner or later come!"

The design of *an Amateur* in animadverting on these opinions was to shew, that "the deficiency of patronage arose from deficiency of talent; that whatever *sparks* of genius appeared at the British Institution had been cherished; that the adequate prices paid to Mr. Wilkie for his works, proved that historical pictures would be as eagerly purchased, were their Painters to tread with equal success in the steps of Rafaelle or Titian, as that gentleman has in those of Teniers and Ostade; and that it is not a want of taste in the public, but a want of ambition and of self-denial in the Artists, if they are seduced to Portrait Painting by a prospect of constant employ and a decent livelihood."

Though there is much truth in these oppesite writers, more especially *the Amateur*, yet I think that a reference to more facts than either of them have adduced, will satisfactorily prove that Historical Painting is neither in so bad nor so flourishing a state, as to talent and patronage, as they respectively wish to shew; and that, on the one side, the atmosphere of British Art, like that of the British Island, has been and is illuminated by something more cheering than "the uncertain gleam of a December day;" while, on the other, it is very different from a considerable portion of that which is vivifying, but, that it is in a tolerable degree salubrious, invigorating, and grateful, to those whose stamina are strong, and who do not suffer their powers to be injured and wasted in carelessness, indolence, or vice.

So far, indeed, is the present reign, and the immediate period of it in particular, characterised by a peculiar neglect of the Historic Art, that it forms a favourable era in the history of this country, and of genius; and is indeed almost the only happy occurrence in it to which the eye of patriotism and philosophy can be fixed upon with complacency, amidst the general and unconstitutional spread of aristocratic sentiments and influence, the increasing and barefaced corruption of the House of Commons, the illegal appointment of Special Juries, the imprisonment of public writers for speaking out, as Englishmen ought, the truth about their Rulers, the loss of the largest portion of the British Empire in America, by an odious attempt on the liberties of its people, the almost incessant continuance of devastating wars, and the involvement of the British people in oppressive taxes, by which a large part of the middle classes are reduced to a state of anxiety, and *one person out of every seven has actually become a pauper on the parish.*

But to come to questions of fact relative to the Art of Historic Painting,—one of which in this, as in every other disputation, is worth a million of speculative ideas;—how but by the occasional encouragement of individuals, and the larger patronage of his Majesty, has the President of the Royal Academy been enabled to preserve a respectable appearance in society? How has Mr. Stothard, and other Artists in his class, been supported from youth up to advancing age? Where, but at the British Institution, did Mr. Bird receive the handsome reward of 300 guineas from the judicious liberality of the Marquis of Stafford, for the very *first* historical subject exhibited to the public by that extraordinary Artist? Where but at that Institution, are annual prizes bestowed on the successful candidate for graphic fame? How often it has been justly and confidently asked, would that able painter of epic story, Mr. Barry, have been engaged to produce other works besides those which adorn the large room of *the Society for the Encouragement of Arts*, so as to have obtained a comfortable independence, had he not repelled patronage by his misanthropical manners? A faithful answer to these, and other similar interrogatories, will sufficiently shew, that a considerable portion of pecuniary encouragement has been bestowed by George the Third, the British Institution, and the tasteful part of the people; and that there has indeed been such a diffusion of regard for works of Art by these encouragements, and by the works and criticisms on Art in Exhibitions, that for many years past a considerable number of historical and poetical subjects have been designed and engraved for various elegant book publications, to gratify the cravings of graphic as well as literary taste, and in the execution of which many a Designer as well as Engraver has been and is supported. We will not, in aid of our argument, dwell on the unparalleled offer ever made for a single work, of 10,000 guineas, for the picture Mr. West is now finishing, of *Christ brought forth by Pilate for the sentence of the Jews*, a sum which, notwithstanding Lord Ellenborough's enlightened opinion respecting the valuation of works of Art, every just appreciator of Art thinks it richly merits, and that it is a stupendous instance of encouragement to the rising Artist, notwithstanding the observation in the fabricated Speech, that the President, its Painter, has, in the high value now offered for his works, "a short burst summer to entwine his grey hairs, after 70 (he ought to have said 75) winters had nearly passed over his head." Let the writer of the Speech, if he is, as his desponding tone intimates, a disappointed Historical Painter produce a picture of equal merit in History with the President's, and he would, we think have more than a chance of receiving from the British Institution, or the public, a reward somewhat, if not altogether, proportioned to that of Mr. West. But though Historical Painting has obtained and is obtaining the smiles of patronage, yet it certainly has not been, by many degrees, proportioned to the talent that has occasioned it: "but," says *the Amateur*, "what is really excellent in Art is rarel compensated as it ought to be in the lifetime of the Artist; and this was as true in former times as it is now."—This assertion is, I can venture to say, contradicted by the greater part of the Biography of painters; and to mention no further instances, the greater proportion of the best Spanish Painters were enriched, and some of them ennobled, for their merit; and the Italian Artists were mostly well rewarded.—But in England we have long witnessed the elevation of wealthy insignificance to many a Baronetcy and Peerage, while the industrious, scientific, elegant-minded Artist, the pride of intellect, the embellisher of a nation's character, and the extensive promoter of its wealth, has been invariably left in the nominal rank of plebeians, or at best has been raised only to that lowest level of aristocratical distinction, a simple knight, to give respectability to ignorance and vulgarity, raised to the same nominal distinction. These contemptible characters, too, have grown still richer under the auspices of Government, while the President of the Royal Academy himself has obtained that pecuniary reward alone, which produces only a comparative mediocrity of external circumstances. How neglected, too, compared with his high deserts, has been Mr. Stothard—the amuser of our domestic and literary hours—the awakener of our liveliest sympathies—the impassioned painter of Chaucer and of Shakespeare? What neglect has been experienced by Mr. Northcote, whose light and shade have rivalled the solemnity of Carravagio, and his pathos and boldness of character has often been worthy of the great master of the English Drama, from whom he painted. What cause of regret to minds competent to relish the original and animated effusions of a fancy that penetrates beyond the limits of common existence into the habitations of poetically created spirits, and adequately describes the direful impetuosity, "the torrents, and tempests," of passion, has been the disregard shewn to the extraordinary genius of Mr. Fuseli? With what concern and shame does the admirer of Art in England hear of the Emperor Napoleon conferring titles of Nobility on and enriching eminent Painters, while, in this country, its Government, with almost a Russian barbarity in point of civilization and philosophy, confines the honours of the Peerage to those only who are distinguished for a successful cutting to pieces of mankind, to those who are eminent at the Bar and in the Senate, or to mere favourites, as if the distinguished cultivator of the peaceful Art of Painting, which exalts our moral and intellectual taste, as well as improves all the minor external embellishments of private and public life,—as if the cultivator of moral and poetical literature, which confer upon us some of our most exquisite and rational enjoyments, have a powerful and beneficial effect on our lives as members of a private and public community, and bestow the best dignity on a nation's character,—as if they required less labour and intellect, or were less contributary to the welfare of mankind, than the sciences of War and of Politics. But there is a very easy solution for the reason of the exclusive partiality to these sciences, in the use they are of in promoting, not so much the views of a nation, as the immediate objects of its Government. To mark with peculiar preference the votaries of War and Government to those of peaceful Science and Art is indeed one of the means by which a nation is so generally seduced, contrary to its best interests, to an acquiescence in ruinous wars by which the selfish persons in power and their friends are benefited at an enormous expence of the lives, property, and domestic welfare of the community.—In the name, then, of the best promoters of the interests of mankind, the noblest ornaments of mankind, the sons of Literature, of Art and Science, let me protest against this unfair, this worse than ignorant partiality, which consigns some of the most illustrious of mankind to the common ranks of society,—let me protest against the neglect shewn by our Government to the liberal Arts.

As then it appears, from the foregoing evidence, that the Art of Historic Painting is not so entirely neglected as the fabricator in the *Chronicle* would wish us to believe, nor so undeserving of patronage as *the Amateur* asserts, let not the ardour of the Students (of whom there are several admirably promising) be chilled by the prospect of ultimate neglect, nor his hope be so elated as to produce the probable result of vexatious disappointment. At any rate, let him persevere in his studies, as he may be assured, that whatever portion of patronage he may or may not otherwise obtain, he will in the obtainment of high excellence in his Art, receive from the tasteful and discerning, of which there are many among the British public, that praise which to a truly emulous mind, as much outweighs in value mere pecuniary advantages, as the gratifying consciousness of writing and suffering for the cause of truth and the Constitution, does all the profits derived from the Ministerial servility of the dayly hirelings and court sycophants. *(Examiner)*

POETRY.

LOCAL ATTACHMENT.

When those we love are tarrying near,
And converse sweet and joy sincere
Beguile the passing hours away,
How oft the scenes of ev'ry day,
The wood, the grove, the sacred shade,
From habit long familiar made,
By hasty step, or careless eye,
Pass unobserv'd, unnotic'd, by!
But when the world's unfeeling blow,
That waits alike on friend or foe,
Tears such companions from our eyes,
How dearly then we learn to prize
Each faithful spot, to mem'ry true,
That brings their image back to view;
The joys that such gay hours attend,
Are vanish'd with the absent friend;
But those remain, which rightly view'd,
Can give a charm to solitude;
The dazzling glow is past and gone,
The softer light remains alone.

For me, delighted when I gaze
On the lov'd haunts of former days,
Whene'er my wand'ring footsteps stray,
Where those I lov'd once took their way,
There is no spot that meets my view,
But brings delightful visions too,
And all and each have charms for me,
How light, how vain soe'er they be.
'Tis sweet to stand where they have stood,
'Tis sweet to ramble thro' the wood,
Where, rambling oft in days before,
We trod the verdant mazes o'er;
And sweet at ev'ry turn to trace
The mem'ry of a former face;
With them I view'd each well-known scene,
With them I lov'd the laughing green,
With them I trod the flowry plain:
Oh may I see those days again!
If that be happiness on earth,
Which gives the purest pleasures birth,
Which bids our ruder passions cease,
And breathes a ray of love and peace
Throughout our souls, with no alloy
Of conscious guilt to mar our joy;
Then call not these soft feelings vain;
Oh, may I see those days again!

But if, while fondly ling'ring here,
'Mid thoughts of those we lov'd so dear,
Ungrateful Mem'ry paints to view
A cruel tale, yet sadly true;
If Death has snatch'd them from our side,
Or distant lands our steps divide,
And these fair scenes are traces then
Of those we ne'er may see again;
If, when such scenes arrest our eye,
We can't repress the struggling sigh,
But sorrows deep our bosoms fill,
'Tis melancholy pleasure still.

Oh then what happiness to gaze
On the lov'd haunts of former days!
By each inspiring scene to prove
The memory of those we love!

ON THE STYLE OF DOCTOR JOHNSON.

BY DOCTOR WOLCOT.

I own I like not Johnson's turgid style,
Who gives an inch th' importance of a mile;
Uprears the club of Hercules, for what?
To crush a butterfly, or brain a gnat;
Creates a whirlwind from the earth to draw
A goose's feather, or exalt a straw;
Sets wheels on wheels in motion, such a clatter,
To force up one poor nipperkin of water;
Bids ocean labour with tremendous roar,
To heave a cockle-shell upon the shore;
The same on every theme his pompous art,
Heaven's awful thunder, or a rumbling cart!

ANCIENT ENGLISH LITERATURE.

"THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION:—*or certayne Satyricall Epigrams. Written by I. H. Gent. Together with a few Characters, called* PAR PARI: *or Like to Like quoth the Devil to the Collier.*

Picta voluptatis causa sint proxima veris.

London by B. Alsop, for R. Redmer, and are to be sold at his shoppe at the West-end of St. Paul's Church. 1619"

The last line of "*The Authour to his Booke*" runs thus:—

"*By G——'tis good, and if you like't you may.*"

We shall content ourselves with half a dozen specimens, and leave the judgment to others.

"*Omne simile non est idem.*

Together as we walk't, a friend of mine
Mistook a painted maddame for *a signe*;
That in a window stood; but I acquainted,
Told him, it was no wooden signe was painted:
But Maddam——yea true, sayd he,
Yet *'tis a signe* of little modestie.

Flemminius' Sicknesse.

Flemminius here was sicke; yet was it said
Flemminius he was sicke, yea, sicke and dead:
His friends lamented, shedding many a teare:
At length it came unto *Flemminius'* eare,
Who thus gave answer; never let them fear it,
The newes is ill, yet *I* am glad to *heare* it.

In Pratum Furconem

I asked *Pratus* what was his profession?
He sayd a *lawyer*, who by his discretion,
Could right and wrong, according to the law,
To cherrish vertue, and keepe vice in awe:
I know it contrary, and full of ire,
Setting his *awe* aside, I called him *lyer*.

Will's error.

Will sayes his wife's so fat, she scarce can go:
But she as nimbly answers, faith sir, no.
Alas, good *Will*, thou art mistaken quite,
For all men know that she is wondrous *light*.

Spinus his choice.

Spinus would wed, but he would have a wench,
That hath all tongues, *Italian, Spanish, French*:
But I disswade him; for if she hath any,
She hath enough; if two, sh'as two too many.

Old Silvius.

Silvius by simony a living got,
And he lived well upon it—pray why not?
For he the poore did pill, the rich did lurch,
And so became a *piller* of the church.

To the Book seller.

Nay, feare not *bookseller*, this booke will sell,
For be it good, as thou know'st very well,
All will go buy it; but say it be ill,
All will go by it too: and 'tis so *still*.

DIDO ET GERANDIA.

BY A SCOOL-BOY.

When the great Prince to Dido did not come,
She mourn'd in silence, and was *De-Do Dumb*.

ON A CERTAIN CLOWN.—A PUN.

Of all the Clowns our Stage can boast,
Who grins the longest and the most?
GRIMALDI, it is very clear;
For he can grin from year to year.

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